20 Days and 12 Hours from San Francisco.

\$524.000 IN GOLD.

The Accessory Transit Company's steamship North rn Light arrived on Wednesday merning in seven days and two hours from San Juan del Norte, having been abeent from New-York only fifteen days and sixteen hours. She brings 415 passengers and \$524,025 on freight from San Francisco May 16, per at amship Uncle Sam. There is also a larger amount of gold in the hands of the passengers than has been brought for many mouths in that way. There is but little news of general inter cet in California. The clipper ship Chomut has sailed for New-York loaded with flour, grain, shovels, &c.

In Central America the Government party have again invested Leon, being determined to reduce it before the expected arrival of Walker, if possible. The arrival of the Kinney expedition has been aux-

iously looked for by both parties.

The United States sloop-of-war St. Mary's arrived at San Juan del Sur May 20th, and was to leave about June 1, for the Sandwich, Marquesas and other Islands.

The Northern Light left in the harbor of San Juan lel Norte, May 30, the British Mail steamer Clyde. June 2, lat. 24° lon. 82° 30' exchanged signals with bark Temmany and ship Southampton, standing N. Our thanks are due to the Pacific Express Company

J. W. Sullivan, News Agent at San Francisco, and Thos. E. Hatch, Esq., Purser of the Northern Light,

The following is the specie list of the steamship

forthern Light: Northern Light:

Azren Jacobs & Co. \$15.400 Weils, Fargo & Co. \$35,100 Sehlon Brothers. 18,750 Ross, Falconer & Co. 33,963 W. H. Dunbar. 14,62 J. E. Sweetser, Boston. 7,623 Newhouse & Spars, Poll. 10,900 Benk of America. 10,250 W. Seligman & Co. 20,900 Metropolitan Bank. 55,000 Aymer & Co. 6,685 Dexes & Co. Phila. 117,550 W. H. T. Coleman & Co. 12,423 Riggs & Co. 12,433 A. V. B. Niggins & Co. 12,436 A. A. Lex & Higgins & Co. 3 off The Accessory Trn. Co. 12,356 A. A. Low & Bros. 38,900 Johnson & Lowden. 36,275 C. W. Thomas. 1,650

C. W. Thomas.

1970

RECEPTION OF THE GOVERNOR.—The friends of Gov. Bigler turned out in strong force last night to welcome him to this city. Upon the arrival of the steamer Antelope from Sacramento the San Francisco Bluee in full uniform, a number of officers of several of the city military corps and about two thomsand citizens were in wanting at Vallejo-st. wharf. The Governor was eccorted to an open barouche drawn by four white horses, and the procession formed and passed through the principal thoroughfures, returning to the Merchants' Exchange. On arriving at the Merchants' Exchange. On arriving at the Merchants' Exchange. On arriving at the merchants' Exchange Governor Bigler was escorted to the rotunds, and, having ascended the platform which had been erected for the occasion, was introduced to the assemblage by John Middleton, Esq. The crowd was very large, and the Governor, after an allusion to the magnificence of the building in which they were assembled and the retuperative energies of the citize is of San Francisco who after three successive tires succeeded in building so beautiful a city, addressed the people at length.

STEAMER SENATOR SUNK.—The steamer Senator left her berth last evening with nearly three hundred tuns of freight and a large number of passengers. When at about four miles distant from the city it was discovered that she was making water rapidly, and her bow was immediately turned and she was run alongside of Cunningham's Wharf, where her passengers were landed, and a number of men were speedily set to work to discharge her cargo. Fire-engines Nos. 2 and 3 were soon at work pumping the water from her hold, and the steam-pump of the tug Hercules was also employed; but the water gained, and to keep her from sinking it was found necessary to pass hawsers under her hall, the ends being made first to the wharf and the steamer Confidence. Subsequently the steamer Caroline took the place of the Confidence, and at half-past ten o'clock the Confidence started for Sacramento with the Senator's and the loss of many lives must have been the conse-quence. [San Francisco Herald, May 16.

THE RUMORED OUTBREAK AT MARIN.

THE RUMORED OUTBREAR AT MARIN.

From The San Francisco Herald, May 14.

By the arrival of the steamer Bragdon from Stockton at 1 o'clock this morning we have information of a startling character connected with the rumored outbreak. The messenger of the Paolite Express Company furnishes the annexed communications from on board the steamer Urilda, dated at Bonicia and Marin. tinez. These communications (coupled with the fact that a dispatch of like tenor was received at the Police Station this morning) leave no room for doubt that an uprising of the prisoners has taken place, and it is feered that the other details of the first report are

Reported Escape of State Prisoners—Origin of the Rumor.—Some excitement was created in this city yesterialy by a rumor to the effect that another escape from the State Prison at Corre Madera had just been consummated. The usual additions were given to the rumor as it spread in every quarter; and although them were very sew willing to credit the most extensive the second of the behalf and affected the spondation upon the probable chances of a general exodus. Upon tracing the rumor to its source it was ascertained that during the rumor to its source it was ascertained that during

probable chances of a general exodus. Upon tracing the rumor to its rource it was ascertained that during the morning a gentleman named Gordon, who keeps a provision store at San Rafael and who was purchasing goods in this city, received a letter from a Mr. Danes, formerly Sheriff of Marin County, stating in effect that there had been a demonstration on the part of the convicts to break jail. Mr. Gordon informed another party of the contents of the letter, remarking at the same time that he should not be surprised to find his store robbed and in ruins. This it appears is the entire foundation of the rumor. Two sail boats, the Ida and Fet, came from Point St. Quentin yesterday, and Capt. Gray, one of the keepers who came passenger in the Ida, reports that he left everything quiet at the prison at 9 A.M. It would appear however that an outbreak among the prisoners as been threatened, and it would not be surprising if a desperate attempt to free themselves were made by the prisoners crolong.

The STATE PRISON EXODUS.

From The Son Francisco Herald, May 13.

The first statement published in The Herald of yesterday regarding the rumored outbreak among the prisoners and murder of the guards at Corte Madera is confirmed by subsequent intelligence to the following effect:

offect:

On the afternoon of Saturday four prisoners employed at the brick-yard broke away from the guard and three of them managed to escape—the other was shot down. "Cherokee Bob," a naif-breed Indian, was one of those who escaped; another was named White. This escape occurred at an hour subsequent to the date of the letter from San Kafael received by to the date of the letter from San Rafael received by Mr. Gordon, consequently the first rumor was without other foundation than in the speculations of Mr. Davis, the author of the letter. The escape of the three prisoners and shooting of the fourth was officially reported to General Estell yesterday morning, and the report received confirmation by vessels which arrived from Point San Quentin and the Mission of San Rafael last evening.

By a gentleman down from Benicia in the steamer By a gentleman down from Benicia in the steamer Sonora yesterday, we learn that nothing further of the escape had been heard of at Benicia. The Sonora left Benicia at 10½ o'clock A.M. It was reported that a party of United States troops at Martinez were preparing to proceed to Point San Quentin. It is now ascertained beyond a doubt that the sloop James Grant, seen by Officer Lane off San Pable Point, contained merely a pleasure party. The James Contained merely a pleasure party. Grant, seen by Officer Lane off San Pablo Point, contained merely a pleasure party. The James Grant left this city on Saturday with Selim E. Woodworth, Eeq., and a large party of his friends bound on an excursion to Red Rock, at which place Mr. Woodworth has a bosse. A large schooner, having on board a party of excursionists, also left this city on Saturday; and this was probably the other vessel alluded to by Officer Lane in his report to Marshal McKenzie.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE—EXCITEMENT IN CONTRA Capt. Hampton North, of the San Francisco Police, returned last night from Benicis, and furnishes us with the following additional particulars of the excitement in the interior regarding the rumored State prison outbreak. Capt. North reached Benicis on Saturday evening, and found the people there in great alarm on account of the reported outbreak at Corte Maders, communicated by passengers of the up-river boats which

touched at Benicia. A party of citizens headed by Cept. North started for a point some miles below the town, where it was reported a vessel containing convicts had landed. While recommottering here Capt. North received a dispatch from Gen. Woot staring that he had information that a large number of convicts had landed near Martinez. Capt. North's party returned to Benicia, and Gen. Wool called out a strong detechment of troops who accompanied the party to Martinez. Here it was ascertained that the reported landing of convicts at that place was erroneous. The whole country, however, was in a state of great alarm, and a large body of the inhabitants were under arms, determined to meet and repel the convicts if any should attempt to land.

Lieut. Edwards, commanding the United States troops, kept his men under arms during all of the right, and according to the instructions of Gen. Wool a picket-guard was formed to give instant notice of the appreach of the convicts from any point. Capt. North's party, reënforced by large numbers at Martinez, secured the country in every direction, and

the approach of the convicts from any North's party, reenforced by large numbers at Martinez, scoured the country in every direction, and ionn't the Rencheros already informed of the rumor and well prepared for fighting. After a tedious and thorough search the party returned to Martinez at

dayl renk yesterday.

The report of the State Prison stampede produced, as it well might, a great commotion among the inhabitants of Contra Costa. At Martinez we are sold there were a hurrying to and fice and arming with every conceivable weapon. At Oakland yests rday notices were placarded warning the citizens to be ready for action

The sleep James Grant, the piratical-looking craft which those on board the Urilda would have it contained from ten to twenty-five desperate-looking fel-lows, with handkerchiefs tied around their heads for lows, with handkerchiefs tied around their heads for ats, returned to town last aight with a party of six well-known citizens—Selim E. Wordworth, Esq., at their head—the same that went up in her on Saturday on an excursion to Red Rock. The fears of those on board the Urilda, excited by the rumors current in this city before she left, prepared them to look upon every party upon the water as escaped convicts, and so they transformed our innocean excursionists into a band of ferocious-looking habiliti, and beat up the quarters of the military and called out the revenue-cutter at Benicia to go in pursuit of them.

THE TELEGRAPH THROUGH MEXICO.

THE TELEGRAPH THROUGH MEXICO.

We mentioned some time ngo that Mr. J. A. Doyle, an enterprising young gentieman, had left this city for San Blas, with the intention of making the journey through Mexico to Vera Cruz with an eye to the establishment of an overland express from the Gulf to the Pacific in time to connect with the steamers on this coast bound to San Francisco and those on the Gulf running to New-Orleans. Mr. Doyle returned from his tour of observation on the last steamer, and gives a highly favorable report of the practicability of his enterprise. The port of Manzanilla, in the State of Colima, will hereafter be the intermediate depot of the Nicaragua steamers between San Francisco and San Juan. It is Mr. Doyle's idea to run an express across the country from Manzanilla to Vera Cruz and back again. This can be done without difficulty in five days.

Juan. It is Mr. Doyle's idea to run an express across the country from Manzanilla to Vera Cruz and back again. This can be done without difficulty in five days. The road the whole way is in excellent order, not only for couriers, but he reports that an express wagon can be driven over it without the slightest difficulty. Should be carry his project into operation the trip from New-Orleans to San Francisco can easily be made in thirteen, or allowing for contingencies not now foreseen, in fifteen days at the outside. This will give us news from the Atlantic cities in from eight to ten days in advance of the mails. But even if only three or four days time is gained by this arrangement it will be of incalculable service to our community. The recent bank failures here and at the East will give an instance of the value of such an express. Many of our business men would very willingly have given

it will be of incalculable service to our community. The recent bank failures here and at the East will give an instance of the value of such an express. Many of our business men would very willingly have given large sums could they have obtained news of these disasters even a day in advance of the news brought by way of Panama and Nicaragua. There are often eccasions—growing out of our connection with the Eastern markets and the complication of our basiness transactions with Eastern merchants and capitalists—in which dispatch is of the utmost importance. In such cases this overland express would be invaluable, and we are surprised that some of our enterprising and far aceing Express Companies do not enter at once heartily into the project. That Company which first undertakes it will distance all competition in the transmission of news and important correspondence. There is no scrious difficulty to defeat the arrangement.

A businers man in New-York wishes to communicate an important fact to his partner, we will say, in San Francisco. He telegraphs to his correspondent in New Orleans, who dispatches the information by one of the excellent steamers now running to Vera Craz. The time usually occupied in making the trip across the Gulf to the latter place is three days; thence by the overland express to Manzanillo in five days, and thence by the Nicaragua steamers to San Francisco in five days more—making but thirteen days from New York or any other eastern city to San Francisco. Nor is this all; other measures have been taken to reduce the time still further, and it is confidently expected that New-York will be able to communicate with San Francisco in eight days, before the lapse of many months. The telegraph is now comdently expected that New-York will be able to communicate with San Francisco in eight days, before the lapse of many months. The telegraph is now completed from Vera Croz through the city of Mexico to Leon, on the way to San Blas. Col. Stewart, who is the preprietor of the line, has recently returned to Mexico from the United States, and is now at work extending the line of telegraph from Leon to Manzanillo, a distance of not more than one hundred and eighty miles.

It will be completed in a few months, and then there will be instant communication between Vera Cruz (only three days distant from New-Orleans) and Manzanillo, only five days from San Francisco—reducing the time from city to city to only eight days—a gain of fourteen or sixteen days on the time now made between the two places. It is cidicult to over-estimate

tween the two places. It is callied to over-estimate the value of such dispatch, not only to the press and through it to the reading community at large, but to business men on both sides of the continent. We recommend Mr. Doyle's enterprise to the hearty support of our citizens. He has resided for some time in Mexico—is familiar with the country, the language and the habits of the people, and possesses the energy necessary to carry out his plans. [San Francisco Herald.

IMPORTANT TO THE CREDITORS OF ADAMS & Co .-

IMPORTANT TO THE CREDITORS OF ADAMS & CO.—
The State Tribune of yesterday says:

"We are informed by Wells, Fargo & Co., who received it from their agent at Auburn, that on Saturday the Sheriff of Placer County by order of the Court, paid out the sum of \$6.005 in treasure, attached by him some time since as the property of Adams & Co.
The money was distributed among those who held executions against the late banking firm. This is a very important proceeding on the part of the Court and will cause some distatisfaction among many of the creditors of Adams & Co., but it is nothing more than justice. So much of the assets of the concern are gone, sure; and the prospects of those obtaining a per centage who have no attachments that will hold good are very slight."

The two Russian Shifts.—The British frigate Pique

THE TWO RUSSIAN SHIPS.—The British frigate Pique a yet off the harbor, on the lookout for the two Rus-ian privateers (the Kamtschatka and Nicholas I) now sian privateers (the Kamtschatka and Nicholas I) now at anchor in the bay. The former mounts ten guns, and is in every way prepared for a marauding expedition on the English merchant vessels trading on the Pacific coast. They are both, however, effectually blockaded. On the receipt of the recent news of the Emperor's death the Kamtschatka fixed a number of guns in token of respect. We shall not be surprised to hear of her slipping out and dodging the Britishers yet.

FROM THE MINES.

CHEERING NEWS FROM THE CALAVERAS MINES.—
The Calaveras Chronicle of Saturday says:
"It will be hailed with general satisfaction when we essert that at the present time the mining interest in this section of country is more healthy and vigorous than it has been for years, and that more gold is being

this section of country is more healthy and vigorous than it has been for years, and that more gold is being dug out now than in any previous year of our history. The great cause of this is that water is now conducted to almost every spot where pay-dirt can be discovered, and simultaneously with the commencement of operations in a new placer are the surveying, grading, &c., of additional water privileges. Thus the miner is accommodated, the resources of the country developed and the material wealth of the country hereased.

"In that immense district of country lying along the Forks of the Moquelamne River very great improvement has taken place this year. A large population has located here, and discoveries of extensive placers have been made by these enterprising men, Immediately water courses were laid out, and the wealth hidden away in the gulches and under the hills will be shortly brought forth and made subservient to the weatts of man. Again, on the Calaverus, at Siewart's Hill, discoveries of hill diggings have been made of almost fabulous extent and richness. On Thursday last Martin's Company took out \$8,000, and another Company takes out, as we are credibly informed, \$5,300 daily. The claims on the hill average almost equally rich. At Carson's we understand a new lead has been struck this week, which prospected as much as \$3 to the pan. At San Andres the miners never were better rewarded for their labor; and at Campo Seco their success may be ascertained by the immense quantities of gold dust which are sold on Saturdays and Sandays. Altogether the mining interest is prosperous and progressing.

QUARTZ OFERATIONS.—We understand that there has been a recent discovery of a quartz lead in the immediate vicinity of Angel's Camp, which has been prospected very extensively and continues to give

as been a recent discovery of a quartz lead in the nmediate vicinity of Angel's Camp, which has been prospected very extensively and continues to give evidence of being very rich. At present the gold is found in a decomposed rock, but, being in a regular vein, further explorations will no doubt lead to the discovery of the anriferous rock. If the expectations of the party be realized machinery will at once be

erected and the mine worked, which will prove highly advantageous to that locality. At Carson's, also, it is expected operations will shortly be commenced on the famous Carson Hill, the title to which has so long been in litigation. We are glad to hear such informa-tion, as the prosecution of this enterprise will be of immerse benefit to the neighborhood and also to the

country at large.

A Bio Lune.—We were shown last evening by Mr. A Big Luky.—We were shown last evening by Mr.

Langton, of Langton & Co.'s Express, the big lump of
quartz and gold which was taken out at French Ravine, near Downieville, by one of the ubiquitous Smith
family some three months ago. The weight of the
lump, or rather boulder, is 96 pounds troy. A large
portion of it is quartz, but the amount of gold in it is
estimated at \$10,000. It is to be taken to the mint and
coined, we understand, in a few days.

EUREKA QUARTZ COMPANY.—This Association is in
a very flourishing condition. The California Ex-

EUREKA QUARTZ COMPANY.—This Association is in a very flourishing condition. The California Express says that the Trensurer had laid upon his table what rarely adorns an editor's sanctum, viz: between \$9,000 and \$10,000 of pure gold, the product of five weeks' labor of their mills. They are situated in Plunus County, about milety miles from Marysville, and we doubt not the lead is the richest and most extensive now being worked in the State. The civital stock of this County and the State.

tensive new being worked in the State. The craital stock of this Company was originally \$36,000, only 10 per cent of which has ever been assessed, notwithstanding over \$100,000 have been expended on the the works. This Company are all practical men and may be considered among the most fortunate quartz miners in the State.

QUARTZ.—A party of miners at work at Long Hollow about two weeks ago struck on a very rich quartz lead, from which they have since been taking out \$300 to \$400 per day, using only a hand mortar. The vein has proved to be a portion of the Wyoming quartz vein. The Wyoming Company have expended about \$50,000 in putting up machinery and opening about \$50,000 in putting up machinery and opening their lead, but for some time their work has been sus-pended in consequence of many of the Company get-ting discouraged. The discovery will probably induce the Company to prosecute the work. [Nevada Democrat.

RICH CLAIMS.—Messrs, Burrington & Co., at their diggings on Gold Hill, in two days washing with five men took from their brond sluice the sum of \$1,20s. The ground sluice, from which the largest amount of dust is generally taken, was not cleaned up. [1b.

MINING.-Messra, Rogers, Sherr & Co., at Knick-erbooker, took out 21 ounces on Thursday. In four

MISING.—Mesers, Rogers, Sherr & Co., at Knick-erbecker, took out 21 ounces on Thursday. In tour days they took out 71 ounces.

Mills & Co., on Gold Hill, took out one day last week 856, and the next day 890.

The diggings in Caldwell's garden, at Shaw's Plat, are paying better than ever. Nearly all the companies in the line of the rich claims have struck the lead. They have followed it on until it strikes in at Table Mountain. The Southern Mining Company aljoining the "rich claim" have struck the lead, and are taking out a large quantity of gold every day. They have tracen out this week upward of 100 ounces. One day's work was 31 ounces.

NORTH FORE CANAL.—The enterprising proprietors of this fine canal have extended it from Tamahroo Bar, on the North Fork of the American River, in the County of Placer, to Mississippi Bar, in this county. The distance is thirty-three miles. Their large reservoir above Mississippi Bar is completed, and the water in it covers over forty acres. This canal passes over forty distinct mining districts, some of them of the richest character, and which could not be developed without the said of the water furnished by this North without the aid of the water furnished by this North Fork enterprise. We are glad to learn that the stock

is paying finely. [Union. TABLE MOUNTAIN.—Table Mountain, in Tuolumne Table Mountain, in Tuoluinue County, is a singular formation. It is found to everile a rich deposit of gold. Various tunneling Companies, which have larger claims than usual in the mines, have been forced for developing the treasure. Some miners in the county have called a Convention to curtail the claims on Table Mountain. The tunneling Companies oppose this, and state a number of interesting

GREAT UNDERTAKING .- The Mountain Messenge

GREAT UNDERTAKING.—The Mountain Messenger welcomes the return from London of Mr. O Coanor. He has been absent about eight months and returns to proscente the most important work of bringing water to the dry diggings that has ever been conceived in California. This is nothing less than bringing the water from Truckee Lake to the rish placers of Sterra and Yuba Counties, and although perfectly practicable is of the most gigantic character. State Jour. Expery Man to His Trade.—The Marywille Herald says that Mr. Neafie, the actor, washed out two counces of gold-dust from a single pan of earth, taken from the Junction claim at lowa Hill. We apprehend Mr. Neafie has never found so rich diggings about any theater in California, and though the people here may led appreciate him as an actor, they will be willing to admit him to the more exalted position of a good miner. May his claim never give out.

Kens River—The Mines after the Rush.—From the correspondence of The San Joaquin Repub-

From the correspondence of The San Joaquin Republican we gather that the far-famed Kern River diggings have become a very commonplace and rather unprofitable placer.

The first degings met with after leaving the Upper San Joaquin, traveling south, are on White River.

There are about forty miners upon that stream and its withutatic, who are making from \$1.10.\$5 per day.

There are about forty miners upon that stream and its tributaries, who are making from \$1 to \$5 per day. The majority, however, ere making less than \$3 per day. Flour is selling there at \$13 per 100 lb; brown sugar, 25 cents; coffee, 37; cents; beef, 25 cents. Fesy Flat, on Pesy Creek, twenty miles south of White liver and ten miles from the much-talked-of Greenhorn Gulch, is the head of wagon navigation and the depot from which all supplies for the mines are packed. Gold has been found on the Flat, but in trifling quantities. Greenhorn Gulch is nice miles long, and is claimed from source to terminus. The gold is fine and porous, of inferior quality and scarce. The whole number of miners on the gulch is estimated by the traders and other competent judges to be about 200; of this number there is not more than 100

about 200; of this number there is not more than 100 vho are actually employed, and of the number totally who are actually employed, and of the number totally at work there is perials not more than twenty who are making what is usually termed good wages. Messir. Ogden & Co. have a claim that is paying them \$10 per day to the hand. Garrett & Co. are making about the same. Skinner & Co. are taking out from \$8 to \$10 daily to the hand. A company of Dutchmen have a claim that is yielding fair wages. One man working alone is said to be making an average of \$20 per day with a rocker. These are truly good claims, and likely when improved upon and heralded forth in the land to attract attention and give an undeserved character to this remote region. They are no criterion by which to judge the mines in general; they are the only paying claims that the writer had been able to discover after diffigent inquiry and close observation.

discover after different inquiry and close observation.

The external indications on White River and Green-bern are not such as an old miner would admire by any means. Still the country embraces quite as many of

means. Still the country embraces quite as many of the conceived essentials, and is the very type of that country on the Chowelilla, Fresno, Coarse and Fine Gold Gulches, ect., in Mariposa County.

Fifteen miles from Greenhorn and contiguous to the forks of Kern River, on the north side are Hog-Eye, Mismo, Maiden and Rich Gulches, all of which have yielded fair wages to a lucky few but are now nearly abandoned for want of water. Money has been raised and the contract given for the construction of a ditch that will supply Rich Gulch.

METHANCHOLY SUICIDE.—A young man named John Reed, who for the past two years has worked in MELBASCHOLY SUIGOF.—A young man named John Reed, who for the past two years has worked in The State Journal printing-effice as a compositor, committed suicide last evening under the following painful circumstances: He has hal for many months an insatiable passion for gambling, and every dollar that he has carned has been thrown upon the gaming-table and lost almost as soon as put down. Last evening about 5 o'clock, after receiving his weekly wages, he hast circle to the "Arcade Saloon," and in less than twenty minutes, as usual, had lost all his money. He then borrowed two dollars of a bystander whom he knew, went to a drug store on K-st, and purchased a quantity of strychnine—one of the deadliest poisons known—then went to the printing-office and informed the men that he was going to commit suicide. Not supposing he was serious they laughed at it, but he assured them it was so, and in a short time they saw him dink comething from a tin cup which he said was poison. He then took off his coat, shook hands with all and bidding them good-bye, laid down on a table as he said to die. Some of his friends fearing that it might not be a loke as they expected, sent for a physician, who came in a short time; but ere he arrived a druggist had examined the setting of the potion swallowed, and upon analyzing it pronounced it glauber or epsom sailts.

The thysician upon his arrival was told of this, and

sails.

The physician upon his arrival was told of this, and feeling that he had been hoaved, left, after examining tolking. the patient and discovering no appearance of poison; but in a short time he (Reed) became convulsed, and when medical aid was again called, it was too late, and he expired at 9 o'clock P. M. He was perfectly calm and collected throughout the scene, declaring in the most positive manner that he was in his right mind and wanted to die, as he was tired of life. Before he took the notion he works a latter and case. mind and wanted to die, as he was treed of hie. Be-fore he took the poison, he wrote a letter and gave it to a brother printer, in which he stated that he could not live as he was living now; that he had an insatia-ble passion for gambling that was uncontrollable, and in dying he stould injure none but himself. He bade his friends all good bye and wished them to think kines of him when gone. He will be buried to iny at 4 o'clock from the house of Engine Co. No. 3, of which he was a member. He was a native of Virginia; has been in California about five years, and was only

HORNIELE.—The subjoined particulars of a most fiendish slaughter of Chinamen was furnished The Asburn Whig by Dr. A. Wilkinson:

'On the might of May 3, about 12 o'clock, a party of eight or ten Chinamen encamped on Shirt tail Canon, about 130 yards above the Iowa Hill and Yankee Jim's trail, were attacked by a party of four Americans,

when a scene of fiendish butchery was enacted, which makes the blood thrill with horror in the narration. Arota with the noiseless knife these ruffians sommenced their horrid work upon the helpless Asiatics. Two of the Chinamen were killed on the spot—one by a stab under the left nipple, the other by a wound under the diaphragm. Four others were wounded. One stabled in the left temple, the knife striking the bone and glancing downward; the second a little to the right of the fontanel; the third was struck with a stone in the right breast, and severely though perhaps not fatally injured; the fourth was mangled in a most horrible manner—one wound in the breast reaching nearly to the navel, through which the entrails protruded, and when found the wretched creature was holding them when found the wretched creature was holding them in his hands!—another wound was on the right thigh, just missing the femoral artery, severing the femoral muscles and cutting the thigh about one-third off! He was also wounded in the left arm and has died. When Dr. Wilkinson arrived at the scene of slaughter the next morning he found the wounded persons much chafed by their coverings. The nurderers, after robbing the dead and wounded of about \$40, fled up a steep bluff toward the lowa Hill trail.

Married

In Sen Francisco, May 15, Mr. William H. Charrington to Miss Harries Bainbridg.

In San Francisco, May 15, Mr. Samnel J. Wegoman to Miss Louiss Harried both of Glen Cove, Long Island, N. V. In San Francisco, May 9, George W. Somerindyke to Miss Mary Yates, of New York City,

In San Francisco, May 10, John S. Elackiston to Miss Catherine Cashe, rine Carstay.

In San Francisco, May 15, Timothy W. Newell of Stockton, of May State M. Alden, of San Francisco. to Miss Susan M. Alden, of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, May 19, William Stannah of San Francisco, to Miss Bridget Kelley of New-Orieans.

In Great Sait Lake City, Utah, March 29, by the Hon. Chieffustice Kinney, James F. Drummond, Esq. of Iowa, (Genuille,) o Miss Mary Ann Taylor, only daughter of Edder John Taylor, me of the Twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Letter Day Saints. The bride was given away by Capt. Rufus Ingalls, U. S. Afray.

to Miss Mary Ann Taylor, only daugnter of Enter John Laying, one of the Twelve Apocles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Letter Bry Seints. The bride was given away by Capt. Rufus Intells, U. S. Arev.

At Mequelemne River, May 2, Mr. Joel Martin of Cook's Bar, to Miss Mary M. Burton.

At Weod's Ferry, May 7, Mr. George L. Calaway to Miss Amanda M. Church both of Dry Creek.

In Auburn May 3, Mr. James Beck to Miss Leurinda Evans both of Virginia, Placer County.

On Dry Creek, secul of Secret Ravine, Placer County, May 6, Mr. Johnson H. Culbertson to Mrs. Elizabeth Poor.

At Mente Cristo May 9, Mr. Daniel L. Wood, late of Crown At Mente Cristo May 9, Mr. Daniel L. Wood, late of Crown Point, N. Y., aged about 25 years.
In Sen Francisco May 7, George W. Haley, a native of Baltimore aged 51 years 2 months and 7 days.
In Honoidus, April 2, Air. Charles S. Cavenagh, late of San Francisco, formenly of New-York.

At French Camp, on Thursday, May 10, Mr. Scott Hord of Randciph County, Mo., aged about 22 years.
Interval in Lone Maintain Considery, Sun Francisco, during the month of April — April 2, Robert Branch, Scotland; Miss years Scotland, 52 years.

April 4, N. Paine, New-York, 50 years.

April 7, Hiram Baboock, Verment, 53 years; Charles O'Conport, Ireland, 45 years.

April 7, Hiram Bacocck, Verman, Joyans, Casas, Casas, Coron, Ireland, 47 years, Adolph Prinval, France, 59 years, John Moure, Ireland, 47 years, April 12, Ellen J. Huibert, Kentucky, 27 years, Mrs. Theolate Stedmans, Maine, 38 years, Iofant of Mrs. Stedmans, (disnierted from Terha Bacoma Cemetersy).

April 13, Michael Koney, New Jorsey, 39 years, April 14, Al Lynn, (female), Now-Yorke, 18 years, Robert Baronn, Los Angeles, 57 years.

April 16, James Ludlow, New-York, 18 years; Robert Barmm, Los Angeles, 57 years.
April 17, J. R. Reywolds, Honolulu, (late of New-York,) 21
years; Henry Hill, New-York, 38 years.
April 19, Mrs. Suronan Deskins, England, 65 years.
April 28, Edward SicDenald, Cincinnati, Ohio, 28 years; Capt.
John Isram. England, 51 years.
April 28, Edward SicDenald, Cincinnati, Ohio, 28 years; Capt.
John Isram. England, 51 years.
April 28, Leward Manson, Scotland, 41 years.
April 28, Leward Voge, New-York, 38 years; Prancis
Bryan, Troy, N. Y., 56 years; Lesie Steen, Iroland, 31 years.
April 28, George Voge, New-York, 38 years; Joseph Clark,
England, 41 years; Capt. S. L. Dedd, Maine, 41 years.
April 29, Wm. McCall h, New-York, 35 years; C. Wyman,
Hosten, Mass, 56 years.
Lynl 20, Olma McCorr Sullivan, Illinois, 16 years.

, Mass., 50 years. 180, Olina Medora Sullivan, Illinois, 16 years.

Markets.

San Francisco, Tuesday evening, May 15, 1855.—There has been a considerable number of transactions, mostly small, however, made to day in Floura and Grans, denoting a greater disposition on the part of holders to most bayers; but in other departments of trade to-day there has been little of importance done. From all that we can learn we conclude that the country has paid up very well to-day—quite as well as for either of the three or four preceding steamers; nevertheless it is not likely that the shipment to-morrow will be near so large as was that by the last semi-monthly steamer, as the amount of goods add from first hands during the past week has been quite moderate, and but little freight money is to be remitted.

ic. 16an—100 haif bbls. New Orleans sold at 9ic. 26s—20 bales Gunnics, to arrive per Paragon, sold at private

rms. Caxbers-250 half boxes Adamentine, choice, sold last even-

30 haif chests Goodig and we dooks found flyson, at present times.

THEFFATIME—1.00 gallons, in wood, sold at 70c.

CEMERT—300 bbis. Research sold at \$10c.

BITTERS—50 cases Boker's sold at \$11.

ONSTRES—100 dash Kensett's at \$12.

FORK—300 bbis. Prime sold at \$15.

LARD—409 krgs sold at 12c.

Day Geoms—40 bises Brills, in lots, sold at \$2c.

Boors AND SHORS—An invoice of about \$2,000 worth of Boots sold at sold values of about \$2,000 worth of Boots and at 12c.

HATT—\$3,000 worth of Felt Hats sold at 15 P. cont advance on cust and charges.

OREGON.

We have Oregon papers to the 10th of May.

We have Oregon papers to the 10th of May.

ORTGON POLITICS.—The general election in Oregon for Delegates to Congress, County Officers, and for the election to fill vacancies in the Legislative Council of the State, is to be holden on the fourth Monday in June. Gen. Joseph Lane, the Democratic nomine for Delegate to Congress, and Gen. John P. Geines, the Whig nominee, are sumping the State logether. Both political parties are out with full tickets, and the canwass seems to be conducted with the utmost zeal and spirit.

The Times says: The drafts for the payment of the expenses of the Rogne River war begin to come on in abundance by every steamer. If has the citizens of Oregon will receive some \$220,000 from Government—a very respectable item about these hard times.

The trial of Burris for the murder of his wife and four children is given in the Oregon papers. It is a terrible detail, and is a blossom of whisky. He was a constant drinker, but seldom drunk, yet he possessed that constitutional peculiarity which drinking ripened into insanity. In this state he took an ax and mashed the beads of his wife and four children and fired his house, and standing a short distance from the burning pile intently watched the flames.

Verdict of the Junt.—The Jury retired for several hours, and on coming into court, pronounced their verdict, not graftly, and presented a petition to have the prisoner kept confined as a dangerous person. On being informed that a modification of the verdict was necessary, they changed it to the following form:

"We find the prisoner not guilty by reason of derrangement of mind." The Jury was then discharged and the prisoner was remanded to jail.

The prisoner bad steadily refused food and drink for OREGON POLITICS .- The general election in Oregon

and the prisoner was remanded to jail.

The prisoner had steadily refused food and drink for

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Democratic Territorial Convention for Washington Territory was to be held at Olympia on the 7th ult. Several names are mentioned in connection with the Delegateship, among whom are Gov. Stevens, Col. J. Patton Anderson, Col. I. F. Ebey, H. R. Crosbie, Eeg., Judge McFadden and Judge Lancaster.

New Steamer for Puger Sound.—The Times states that a whorld new steamer, called the Cham-

states that a splendid new steamer, called the Champion, is seen to be put upon Puget Sound to take the place of the Major Tompkins, lately wrecked. Capt. J. M. Hunt is to command her.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have nine days later news from the Sandwich slands, reaching to April 23.

H. B. M.'s serew corvette Brisk, 13 guns, Captain lurtis, which surved from Callao on the 14th, on the 6th towed the Dido out, which started off to blockade Petropavlofsk.
On the 17th H. I. M.'s frigate Alceste, 50, arrived

On the 17th H. J. M.'s frigate Alceste, 50, arrived from Callao and came to anchor outside. She sailed again on the 29th; destination not publicly known.

The frigate President, Admiral Bruce, sailed on Wednesday the 18th, and the Brisk in the afternoon of the ame day, bound to the northward.

INTEMPREANCE.—The Chief Justice in his report to the Levislantone.

the Legislature says:
"The number of natives fined for drunkenness in "The number of natives fined for drunkenness in Horolalu during the last year has increased from 113 to 666. This fearful increase has arisen from a variety of ceurs, among which are the increase of small beer skops, the greater facility of procuring spirituous liquors by natives, and the effect of evil examples in high places. I have consulted with the Police Justice, Marshal, Prefect of Police, District-Attorney, and others of this island on the subject, and they agree in recommending the prohibition of the sale of small beer and all like drinks to natives, under the same penalty imposed for the selling or furnishing of spirituous liquors to natives. This beer is drugged with poisons of every sort, and nothing could be more injurious to the native than its use."

the native than its use."

The San Francisco Herald learns by private ad-

vices from the Sandwich Islands that Chief Justice Lee, who was sent to the United States by King Kamchameha as Minister Plenipotentiary, has no powers to treat upon the subject of annexation, as was supposed. His mission relates exclusively to commercial and financial matters. Our correspondent writes that there is not the remotest hope of annexation during the present King's reign. A large number of merchants and others at Honolulu, who were swindled by Swan & Clifford, the forgers, have taken measures to have the villains arrested. They sold forged drafts to the amount of \$40,000, and left unpaid notes and accounts in favor of other parties to a large amount, making their liabilities about \$50,000. Swan left Honolulu on the 26th of March in the whaling bark George, Wall master, purporting to be bound on a cruise in the North Pacific. He has a power of atterney to sell the vessel, and has on board a cargo that cost \$20,222, and it is supposed a large amount of specie beside. Oman G. Clifford left on the 25th of March, in the brig Leverett of San Francisco, H. A. Sahe master, purporting to be on a trading voyage to ports in Japan and the Russian Possessions, although she was fitted out as a whaler. The Leverett was chartered for the voyage, is charged on the books of Swan & Clifford at \$15,375, one half of which is on account of the firm, and her final port of destination is to be San Francisco. Swan was once a member of a mercantile firm in this city. A large reward is offered for the apprehension of either of the figuitives.

COM. McCAULEY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The Washington Union of the 5th publishes in full the instructions to Commodore McCauley from the Secretary of the Navy. The Commodore, it will be recollected, was some weeks since sent to Havana on

USITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT, ?

Washington, April 10, 1855.

Sin: The Department has determined to assign you to special duty, and place you temporarily in command of the home squadron.

Reposing confidence in your prudence, experience and pairfottem, I have selected you for the discharge of certain duties, always delicate and responsible, the proper execution of which may involve questions of national honor and peace.

preper execution of which may involve questions of national honor and peace.

Recent events in Cuba and on the high seas in the vicinity of that island are of a character calculated not merely to attract attention and excite the solicitude of this Government, but to call for constant vigilance on our part, in order that the rights of our countrymen and the interests of our commerce may be neither wantonly assailed nor carelessly disregarded. It is hardly necessary that I should undertake to recite with particularity all the circumstances which are worthy of your consideration, but I deem it proper to call your attention to the conduct of the commander of the Spanish frigate Ferrolana in firing at the United to east your attention to the conduct of the commander
of the Spanish frigate Ferrelana in firing at the United
States nail steamer El Dorado, and subjecting that
versel to delay, visitation and search about eight miles
from Cape San Antonio—an occurrence which, if approved by the Spanish authorities, is likely to disturb
the friendly relations between the two Governments,
and a course of proce ding which, if persisted in, can-

not but provoke collision.

I need not remand you, Commodore, that the right of visitation or seatch of our vessels on the high reas is one the existence of which the United States have steadily refused to recognize, and the exercise of which they will with equal firmness over refuse to

The President instructs me to say to you that if any officer in command of a ship of war be present when an outrage of the character heretofore monitioned is perpetrated on a vessel rightfully bearing our flag, he will promptly interpose, relieve the arrested American ship, prevent the exercise of the assumed right of visitation or search, and repel the interference by force. The President is not unmindful of the present disturbed condition of Cuba.

But whatever weight may be attached to these considerations, the exerted apprehensions of the authorities of that Island, arising, it is believed, out of the condition of its internal affairs and not from any movement in this country in violation of our neutrality laws can work no suspension of national law, nor reconcile a submission to the violation of any right resulting from the law of nations or treaty stipulations. The The President instructs me to say to you that if any

a submission to the violation of any right resulting from the law of nations or treaty stipulations. The United States seeks no collision with Spain. The officers of our navy are desired and expected serupulously to observe the law of nations and uniformly to extend all courtesy and respect to the flags of other powers. But these rules do not require consent for a moment to the deliberate violation of principles held secred by the United States, and without the observance of which peace, however desirable, cannot be maintained. maintained.
The conduct of the authorities of Cuba in overhauling

The conduct of the authorities of Cuba in overhauling and searching our vessels cannot rest on the ground of territorial jurisdiction, and this Government denies the existence of any state of facts to warrant the exercise of beligerent rights. Your instructions are confined to case arising on the high seas because as at present advised the offensive acts which have been committed are of that character. Other offensive acts, however, undoubtedly might occur within the proper territorial jurisdiction of Cuba to which this Government could not and would not submit for a moment. Should such a case arise, you will immediately report the facts to

not and would not submit for a moment. Should such a case arise, you will immediately report the facts to this department, and await further instructions unless your prompt interposition should become necessary for the preservation of the lives and property of the citizens of the United States.

Accompanying this despatch you will receive a copy of the recent letter of Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, to Mr. Cueto, the Spanish Minister at Washington, to which your attention is specially invited as setting forth with distinctness and force the views entertained by the President on this subject.

by the President on this subject.

The verse's constituting the home squadron under your command, for the present, are the San Jacinto, Capt. Stribling: the Jamestown, Capt. Crabbe; the Famouth, Commander Shaw; the Princeton, Commander Eagle, and the Fainon, Lieut.-Commanding Mitchell; to which other vessels will be added at the

Mitchell; to which other vessels will be added at the earliest practicable moment.

The Jamestown, Capt. Crabbe, having been originally assigned as the flag-ship of the African squadron, is designed only temporarily to form a part of the home squadron, and is probably now on her way to Key West, at which point, after touching at Havana, she will await your instructions. I enclose you a copy of my instructions to Capt. Crabbe.

The Department desires you to proceed immediately to Philadelphia, where the steam-frigate San Jacinto is now lying, and designed as the flag-ship of the home squadron; and after hoisting your broad pennant on

squadron; and after hoisting your broad peanant on board of that vessel you will direct your course first to Havana, at which place you will seek an interview with your acting consul, procure from him all the in-formation bearing upon the duties of the home squad-ren, and then regulate your cruising and the move-ments of the ships under your command with a view to the protection of the rights and interests of your

I deem it unnecessary, Commodore, to multiply sugeverything in your power to preserve discipline and to promote electral and contented spirit among the offi-cers and men under your command. You will avail yourself of every opportunity to keep

the cepariment advised of your movements and the condition of affairs within the limits of your station. Wishing you an agreeable and successful cruise, I am, very espectivity, your obedient servant,

J. C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy. Com. Chas. S. McCauley appointed to command Home Squadron, Washington, D. C.

THE PORTLAND RIOT.

We find the following additional facts in reference to Saturday evening's doings in Portland, in The Portland Advertiser of Tuesday morning, to which that paper challenges the severest investigation:

For nearly two hours the City Marshal with six or eight of the Police remained in the room where the liquers were kept, exposed to the insulting jeers and the dangerous missiles of the crowd. His men were placed on either side of the door for their own protec-tion, and were distinctly ordered not to fire until there tion, and were distinctly ordered not to fire until there should be an attempt to enter the room. Meanwhile not only the Marshal repeatedly cautioned the crowd to desist, but members of the Police Department went among them stating that the Marshal's Police Corps were armed and would surely fire, and advising and ordering them to disperse to their homes. The glrss and door were broken through, the Police were wounded with stones in several instances, and a pastol or market was discharged at them from the crowd-BEFORE the first order to fire was given which was to fire over the heads of the growd.

BEFORE the first order to fire was given which was to fire over the heads of the crowd.

Since the event more than two bushels of stones—some of them weighing more than twenty pounds—have been gathered in the room where the police were, and which were thrown in by the crowd before the arrival of the Rille Guards. In addition to the above warnings before the police began to fire, similar and reiterated warnings were given by Mayor Dow and Sheriff Baker. Before the firing also secretal arrests were made in the crowd, in some cases of which the arrested persons were rescued by their confederates, and in others the individuals were taken off and are still in custody.

with the design of convicting Mayor Dow and the Po-lice and Rifle Guards of rushness and wanton destruc-tion of life is utterly exploded. These men defended our property and lives in a necessary and just manner—they who lost their lives (if more than one there be, did so flying in the face of the law and authority under which we all repose. ON THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION.

From The Charleston Standard of May 28.

Our cotemporary (THE TRIBUNE) denied to us, however, even the bad eminence of inaugurating a wrong. He says that Slavery was born in Airica and is as oft as Cain, and that this institution of which we speak a nothing more in fact than the debris of barbarie times. That Slavery in the scuse in which he speaks of it has existed through all times there can be little question. Power had always sought its objects of oppressing and men possessing positical advantages will always use them, and none more certainly than all our neighbors of the North: but we assume that there is something in Slavery here to distinguish it from Slavery elsewhere, and nothing more assures us of the Survey elsewhere, and nothing more assures us of the fact than the testimony of our enemies. Instructed by the records of human experience they are perfectly conelsewhere, and nothing more assures us of the feethan the testimony of our enemies. Instructed by the records of human experience they are perfectly convinced that there should be war when there is evidence of right; they are assured that our negroes ought to be morese when they are cheerful, that they ought to be morese when they are cheerful, that they ought to be morese when they are cheerful, that they ought to be morese when they are gentle and submissive, that they ought to be oppressed when they are protected that they ought to be neglected when they are religiously cared for; they are assured that the ruling race should be indolent when they are active and industrious, that they ought to be cruel and severowhen they are remarkable for the perfect purity of private character. With such continued testimony to the fact that there are conditions required of Slavery elsewhere which are not compiled with here, we are urged to the surgestion that with us perhaps it may not be the thing of which they speak, and this with great reluctance to disturb the speenlations of The Thinner we take is but the fact. There Slevery is the naked fact of man's domain overman, but here it is raised to the dignity of a relation; with them it is a wrong, with us it is a right; with them it is a trifficial, with us it is natural; with them it is a trifficial, with us it is not attachment to be discarded, with us at is the condition of a natural and vigorous existence; the nerves of a common life pervade the structure, and that part of the social system constituted by the negro is as little liable to abuse from the intelligence which presides over it as is any member of the human body.

It is this social being to formed of the union of uncqual races which it is our purpose to inaugurate; and if it be our purpose to enter into union with another race—to conform to laws impressed upon forms of physical existence and adopt a social dualism—to give to the negro a sphere for the exercise of his highest inculties, and lend a had to help

been tried before, and whatever it may be is certainly not that S'avery with the horrors of which philanthro-

not that S'avery with the horrors of which philanthropists are so familiar.

With respect to the assumption that history and science both concur in condemning Slavery we also have a word or two to say. We fear that he has consulted both with less solicitude for truth than for arguments to support his preconceived opinious. That Slavery, as it has pre existed the present period of history, has generally worn itself out we are ready to admit; and that it should have done so in most instances of its existence we are also ready to a mit. In Greece, Reme and in modern Europe, where Slavery or seridom has existed, there has not been that difference between the rulers and the ruled to render the relation possible. The master and the slave were of the same or equal races, and political distinctions were the assertions of a social falsehood. The assertion that the slave was unequal to the master was contradicted by his constant tendency to rise. The assertion that the noble was naturally superior to the serf was contradicted by his constant tendency to fail; and socializes have lived, therefore as they always will live, and as it is right that they should live—to the vindication and estellishment of a social truth.

contradicted by his constant tendency to fail; and socicics have lived, therefore, as they always will live,
and as it is right that they should hive—to the vindication and establishment of a social truth.

But even in States where these political inequalities
have existed it by no means appears that it has been
at all restrictive of advancement; on the contrary, in
States where the greatest political inequalities have
existed there have been the greatest exhibitions of
physical and intellectual strength. In the collision of
class against class, in the effort to attain a recognition
of its equal rights, the sparks of intellect and genius
have illumined the best and holiest truths of human
history; and so necessary, in fact, would such collision seem that it would task our contemporary to state
one single instance in which States have started on
their march to greatness from that condition of pure
democracy which he seems to consider the greatost
possible achievement of human experience. In fact, it
would seem that even to begin the game of locial and
political history an arbitrary separation of population
into opposing parties has been necessary, and that
without a natural or artificial dualism no people have
ever been able to begin the task of social movement.
And so also we think it would task him to state an instance in which a people have sustained themselves in
a condition of social greatness long after distinctions
have cassed and there are no longer classes to carry
on the contest. When social distinctions disappeared
Reme rocked from anarchy to despotism; distinctions
have disappeared in France, and that Empire would
seem to follow the example. Such, at least, are the
lessons we have learned from history, and constrained
to believe that social antagonism is necessary to social
movement, we are willing that antagonism without
natural differences to sustain it, will uitimately wear
itself away, we are inclined to regard it as an especial
privilege that we are able to commence a history hero
under be perpetual.

In referedee to the lights which science throws upon this subject, it might be wrong in us to speak. The cyes of The Tribuse have relled more often through the misty realm of sociology, and it might be too great to trespess upon his own peculiar prevince; but if compelled to utter crude conceptions of its ruths, we would be obliged to say it is by no means certain that society is not intended to have natural articulations and natural organs of existence and progression. We believe there is no form of animal existence from the polyp up to man, in which there is not natural organism—in which, however wrong it may appear, there are not natural articulations and a natural subsubordination of parts to parts—in which, in fact, some portions of the animal economy have not been compelled to do the drudgery of work without the right to determine upon its propriety; and instructed by the tendencies of such unbroken law, we might be led to expect that to the normal constitution of society itself the like condition would be necessary; but we will not press the proposition. It is enough for us to know that we are vested with a state of society of the trusts of which we do not feel that we can discharge ourselves without preceiving it and pressing it to its curselves without preserving it and pressing it to its logical results, and this our cotemporary may be as-sured that we will do, no matter how great the outrage may be to his notions of propriety.

RECENT DEATHS.

Levi S. Littlejohn, Esq., father of Speaker Littlejohn, died in Albany on the 1st inst. He was one of the oldest forwarders of that city, having been identified with canal matters for nearly a quarter of a

The Utica Herald notices the death of Samuel Rockwell of Trenton, which occurred on the 27th ult. Mr. Reckwell was prebably the oldest person in Oneida County at the time of his decesse, being in his 104th year. He was a native of the town of Wethersfield, Conn., and in 1800 removed with his family to the town of Trenton, where he has since resided. He was at the battle of Saratoga and witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne's army, and participated in many

of the events of that eventful period. Robert Dorlon, Esq., a venerable and much respected citizen of Catskill, Green Co., died in that village on the 29th ult., aged 71 years. He has from early life enjoyed the unlimited confidence and friend-ship of his townsmen. He has filled various offices of trust, from Supervisor to Presidential Elector, and was an honored member of the Constitutional Convenion of 1846.

Five Men DROWNED .- The Kingston (Canada) Whig states that on the 31st of May, a boat contain-ing six men belonging to Amherst Island, opposite Bath, about 18 miles from Kingston, was upset, when about one mile from shore, and five out of the six were drowned. The names of those drowned were J. Turner, J. Deuno, J. Smith, and T. Huff and his brother. A. Deuno was saved.

Correction.-The steamship Africa will be fully due at Boston by daybreak on Thursday morning, instead of noon of that day, as stated in the morning papers. Her mails will doubtless be got off from Boston by the early train, reaching New-York about 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

The Coos (N. H.) Democrat says that on the 39th of May, at about 5 o'clock in the morning, there was a sharp shock of an earthquake there, accompand by a report as loud as a smart clap of thunder, followed by a long rumbling sound and a general shaking f people in their beds.